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by assuming to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

"Will you vote for Mr. Morton for the Vice-Presidential nomination?"

A look of intense weariness overcame Mr. Depew's countenance, and he answered in an apparently resigned manner: "Oh, I shall vote to give him anything he wants."

**Hanna and His Machine.**

Mr. Platt has been working like a Trojan for second place for Morton ever since yesterday afternoon. Shortly after he began one of the most interesting developments of the preliminary work here occurred. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Mr. Hanna has a McKinley machine composed of detectives he has several personal representatives in every delegation. Mr. Platt sent out his emissaries and by 8 o'clock thought he had a very good fighting chance for Morton. He had secured from Forsaker the promise that all of the latter's friends in the Ohio delegation would vote for Morton for second place. He also had the Illinois delegation, some members of the Michigan delegation, all of New England, and delegates scattered throughout the South. Mr. Hanna's manipulations soon upset Mr. Platt's plans. Mr. Hanna did not attempt to wear Forsaker away from Platt, but he went into the Illinois delegation and found forty-two members to vote against Morton. He was equally successful among representatives of other portions of the country.

Mr. Platt did not know of this counter move, and he, Mr. Quay, Mr. Lodge and others who favor Morton, were confident at midnight that they had obtained a majority of the delegates for Morton. It was undoubtedly this belief that caused Senator Quay to privately give out the information, for publication, however, that Morton would be nominated to second place on the ticket.

This morning the members of the Eastern combination discovered Hanna's work, and they were forced to begin all over again. All day a stream of delegates poured into Mr. Hanna's room, and thence into Mr. Platt's room. The colored brother was particularly conspicuous. To-night all sorts of rumors regarding the use of money for the purchase of delegates' votes are in circulation. The general impression is that they are well founded. The Hanna forces are just as diligent as Mr. Platt's, and when the roll is called on the Vice-Presidential question nomination quite a number of gentlemen with tally sheets will be found busily engaged in tabulating the results.

**Pleading for His Defeat.**

One of the amusing, yet pathetic incidents of the struggle is to be found in the piteous appeals of the New York anti-Platt men. They are asking, begging, pleading that Platt shall not be permitted to carry his point. For at least the twentieth time Mr. Hanna has assured these gentlemen that under no circumstances will he treat with Mr. Platt on this question, or suggest to Mr. Platt the wisdom of harmonizing with the members of the Union League faction.

"I shall issue no formal statement on this subject," Mr. Hanna is known to have said, "until after Major McKinley is nominated. The primary object of my presence here is to nominate a candidate for President. My interest in the Vice-Presidential is a secondary one. Of course I desire a most available man for the second place in the interest of the ticket. I can assure you that I shall not throw over you gentle men."

Mr. Hanna's statement was repeated to the Spartan band of irregulars, of New York, they were much cheered in spirit. John E. Milholland has all day been vigorously prosecuting a campaign of education. He has had meetings every few hours at the headquarters of the McKinley League at the Southern Hotel, and four signs have been added to the ornate inscriptions that decorate the front walls of the house in which the headquarters are located.

The first sign stretched across the doorway contains this inscription: "Mr. Platt says New York does not want McKinley, but 147,000 Republicans of the State say otherwise. See the six-mile petition inside."

The recently devised legend states that New York wants nothing but McKinley.

**The Six Mile Petition.**

This is evidently intended to answer the slanders emanating from Platt headquarters to the effect that the Union League faction contains a few candidates in its ranks. The "six-mile petition" in question is mounted on a roller. This was loaded into a spring wagon to-day, a framework with pictures of McKinley and complimentary allusions to him was set over the petition, and, with a boy in the wagon toting a bell, the vehicle was driven slowly and impressively through the crowded streets. Mr. Milholland is also distributing much literature bearing on Platt and his methods. One folio contains the speech of Campbell which was delivered last night, a second sets forth the resolution adopted by the McKinley League at the same time, and the third is the report of the Committee of Twenty-five which declared against the fraudulence of the platform secured by the regular organization of New York City last Fall. Delegates from distant parts are learning more about the internal affairs of New York Republican politics than they ever knew before.

It is believed to-night that four candidates for the Vice-Presidential nomination will be advanced. They are L. P. Morton, Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee; G. A. Hobart, of New Jersey, and ex-Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut. A McKinley manager, in figuring, predicts that Hobart will have 340 votes on the first ballot, Evans 248 votes, Morton 220 votes and Bulkeley 11. This conceding that there will be more than one ballot. It is believed here that an entirely clear understanding exists between Hanna, Evans and Hobart.

**Bright for Hobart.**

Evans was to-day reinforced by the Tennessee delegation, but his opinion is that the second place should go to the East. Hobart continues the favorite for the reason that he has the support of the McKinley management. Mr. Evans, it is said, will, in the proper time comes, throw his support to Hobart. The enemies of the East combine say that under no circumstances would Evans or Hobart's strength be Morton. It is thought that on the second ballot the delegates who voted for Evans will join with Hobart. Such a combination would give 600 votes, or such

than the necessary number to elect.

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States who favor McKinley for the first place, but would refuse to be snaggled by Hanna on the subordinate question. This view does not seem reasonable. Very rarely do politicians needlessly antagonize a man who may possibly attain the Presidency.

One of the questions being asked to-night relates to the peculiarity of Mr. Morton's position in being willing to take the second place against the wishes of the Presidential nominee and of his friends, to say nothing of the many Republican leaders in New York who object to him.

**MORTON'S DAY AT HOME.**

Receives a Hurried Visit from General B. F. Tracy and a Mascot Bluebird.

Rhinecliff, N. Y., June 17.—Governor Morton spent a large part of to-day within sound of a telegraph instrument that was incessantly telling in unbroken dots and dashes the story of the day's happenings within and without the convention hall in St. Louis.

Shortly before 6 p. m. General Tracy, who had left New York on the 8:30 p. m. train, arrived here. He had notified the Governor of his coming, and was met at the station by Mr. Morton's carriage and driven at once to Ellerslie.

After dinner he joined his host in receiving bulletins from the seat of war. Later in the evening the two gentlemen held a long consultation regarding, presumably, the Vice-Presidential situation. The conference was an earnest one, so much so that General Tracy just missed the 8:40 train for New York and returned to Ellerslie where it was announced that he would spend the night.

Mr. Morton, though usually communicative to newspaper men, is at present extremely silent. He will talk affably on the magnificent view that Ellerslie commands, of blooded livestock that are housed in his great barns, of the delights of country life, and everything, in fact, save politics. On that he is politely, but completely silent. But the Governor, all who know him declare, is doing plenty of thinking. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, whom he met for a short time yesterday at the Thompson-Morgan wedding at Staatsburg, might be able to tell just what his thoughts are. The conversation between the two gentlemen was brief, but that it was important there is little room for doubt. Mr. Reid did not call at Ellerslie. Indeed, that was scarcely necessary, for even the brief time of his meeting with Mr. Morton was sufficient for a most important interchange of views. And there is little reason to doubt that it was important. Indeed, some who are supposed to be well informed declare that it might have influenced the Governor to modify his resolution once declared to Mr. Depew by word of mouth and afterward strengthened by two telegrams.

If Mr. Reid really brought influence successfully to bear upon him yesterday the effect may have been reflected in the Governor's remark when asked concerning his presidential possibilities. "It was different to-day," the wire was busy with his name. Four hundred and sixty votes are necessary to a choice and the ticketing instrument told that he had received in a poll 448. Then a strange thing happened. A bluebird flew from some place out in the warm sunshine into the billiard room and perched on the score wire just above the telegraph operator's head. It cocked its head on one side, listening to the telegraphic tattle and then gave voice to a triumphant note. It did not attempt to escape and was easily captured. The Mortons consider it a good omen.

A person who is near to the Governor, in speaking of the persistent use of Mr. Morton's name as a Vice-Presidential nominee, said to-day: "The true inwardness of all this is selfishness. Mr. Morton is a Presidential candidate, and the regular organization intends to honestly support him. But failing in this, through desire to have a representative on the ticket, they will endeavor to have him in the second place. Let me say, however, that the Governor has no desire for the Vice-Presidency; whether he will accept if nominated I don't think he knows himself as yet."

**MCKINLEY KEEPS COOL.**

Hears All the News from St. Louis Over a Private Wire—Canton Greatly Interested.

By Nurat Halstead.

Canton, Ohio, June 17.—The fact that Canton, the home of McKinley, is a splendid city, of forty thousand inhabitants, with miles of beautiful streets, broad thoroughfares, lined with trees and with handsome houses, is probably news to the great mass of people in the United States. It is one of those wonderful manufacturing places that are a feature of Ohio. There 135 manufacturing industries in this town, and the lofty chimneys are as conspicuous as the steeples of the churches.

One of the pleasing facts as to the population is that an extraordinary proportion of the workmen are the owners of their homes on these bright streets. The admirable propriety of this city, as the home of the famous champion of protection and prosperity, can hardly be appreciated without seeing and studying it as a frame for his public life, and everybody in Canton has a word of testimony as to his character as a citizen unapproachable and beloved. There is profound and decorous interest in the proceedings in the National Republican Convention, and the ringing of the telephones all over the city while that body is in session announce the keen feeling on the one theme of absorbing and universal interest.

Major McKinley spent the day with a group of newspaper men and other friends in his office, and enjoyed the news of the day as it reached him by a special wire, and no man ever faced a day with so much meaning to himself with more composure and less evidence of concern.

He was cheerful, chatty and easy, making no effort to seem indifferent. He looks in superb health, and talked with freedom and with charming confidence that the representatives of the press knew how to respect.

In the evening he took a long ride with a carriage-load of friends, handling the lines himself, pointing out places of interest, where his mother lived and the house in which he was married, the church he attended, the great manufacturing establishments, the fine brick pavements that are made here and are a source of pride. He told stories and returned the salutations of the men, women and children, who greeted him with delightful cordiality, some of the little boys on the street corners venturing to cheer him. The people of Canton are happy in their dignity, and reserve the demonstration of affectionate gratification they have in mind until the nomination of President of the United States has been reached by

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## MCKINLEY'S PHALANX UNBROKEN.

### Senator Ingalls Vividly Describes Yesterday's Session of the Convention.

BY J. J. INGALLS.

St. Louis, June 17.—This has been the day of fate. The unexpected has happened. The relative strength of the contending forces has been developed. The McKinley phalanx is unbroken. The platform and the contests have been settled and the rest is leather and prunella.

The programme did not contemplate these dramatic and momentous events. The development was to be more deliberate and the crisis deferred till to-morrow, but the temper of the convention would not tolerate the delay. It woke up suddenly. Lethargy instantaneously disappeared. Blood began to circulate. The tame and stagnant monotony of yesterday was succeeded by vivacity and expectation; the agitation which precedes catastrophes.

The hall filled slowly this morning. In the interval the band in the gallery played "Dixie" and "My Maryland" and the crowds cheered. The chaplain prayed so acceptably that there was another round of applause, followed by laughter at the irreverent incongruity.

The crowd was good-humored and cheered Lodge, who wanted till afternoon to get a gold plank in the platform. The order of business fell through till the report of the committee on Permanent Organization was reached and unanimous consent for its consideration was asked and refused. Then Sewell, of New Jersey, moved its reception amid tumult and confusion. The rulings of Fairbanks upon points of order was peremptory and erroneous, but the convention was in no mood for trifling and sustained his decisions, so that Thurston was on the platform several hours in advance of schedule time.

Senator Thurston is of the middle stature, sallow and spare, with an aspect of eagerness and solicitude. He has the spectated visage and bearing of a professor of theology in a rural college. Overcoming the obstacles of poverty and lack of early training, his station as a lawyer and politician strikingly illustrates the opportunities afforded by American institutions to industry, ability and ambition. His speech had the advantage of contrast with the melancholy recitation of Mr. Fairbanks yesterday. His experience in addressing audiences on the prairies in the open air has taught him that precision of utterance and distinctness in modulation are more important than noise and volume of voice.

The address was memorized thoroughly and delivered with deliberation. It was a model for brevity and condensation. His resonant tones reached all parts of the vast hall in front and rear and were heard by every spectator. His summary of the consequences of Republican supremacy was artistic and his climax very effective. His sentences were punctuated with applause and at the close there was much cheering and shouting, with waving of flags and tumultuous enthusiasm. The gratifying triumph of her husband was witnessed by Mrs. Thurston, far near, with pathetic pride and emotion.

At the afternoon session the great room was for the first time crowded to repletion. The heat was oppressive. The rays of the declining sun blazed from the high uncurtained windows upon a scene of unrivalled splendor and excitement. It was evident that the report of the Committee on Credentials would test the comparative strength of McKinley and the opposition.

There was some firing and sparring, but the convention was resolute, and ordered the previous question without delay. Separate votes were taken on the case of the peripatetic gas man, Addicks, from Delaware, and Cuney, from Texas, and the report of the majority adopted by a majority of 229, which represents the positive strength of McKinley in the convention. This result was received with great demonstrations.

The desire for an evening session to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions was so strong that it required all efforts of the presiding officer to secure an adjournment till morning. If the mood of the convention is unchanged the platform will be adopted, McKinley nominated and final adjournment reached to-morrow.

When the delegates to the convention were chosen about two hundred were for the gold standard. Six hundred and fifty for bimetalism and the rest for free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is now claimed that a large majority are in favor of the gold plank prepared by the representatives of the corporate moneyed interests of New York and New England. By what arguments they have been converted is not disclosed. Nor by what coercion the compliance of McKinley and his managers has been secured to these demands. The debate will be transferred from the committee to the convention. Upon the result great consequences hinge. With a gold platform and a London banker as Vice-President, those who make the ticket may find it necessary to furnish the votes to elect it.

### MASSSES ARE AGAINST HIM.

Denver, Col., June 17.—The Times (Republican) says: It cannot be construed to mean a bid for a third term. It is simply a reiteration in a very mild form, and much milder than we could expect of Cleveland, of his views on the money question. Ever since he went into national politics he has been distinctly a preacher of the manhood of the Atlantic seaboard. All his acts as President have confirmed that idea. The statement is not one calculated to help him with any party, as the masses of the Democratic and all other parties are against him. It is evident that silver is going to control the party during the Presidential campaign.

The way the Eastern leaders are trying to stem the silver tide proves this. If Cleveland really has aspirations for a third term the statement would be his hoodoo.

### JUST WHAT HE EXPECTED.

The President's letter is a clear, plain statement of his position. It is just what I expected from him. He sets forth with accuracy the position of New York. The Empire City is a great commercial center; it is constantly dealing with all parts of the world; money is flowing into and out of it all the time. We must deal with conditions as they exist, and whatever else we may do we must make our payments in the money which all commercial countries accept, and that is gold. Indirectly, and without being offensive in dealing what has not been offered to him, Mr. Cleveland has made it clear that at the close of his present term he intends to retire to private life, and take his place in the ranks of his party, which believes, as he does, in a tariff for revenue only, a metallic currency which passes current all over the globe, and non-interference with citizens further than to the welfare of the community requires.

JAMES D. BELL,

Chairman Democratic General Committee Kings County.

### CLEVELAND A REPUBLICAN.

The President's manifesto is still further proof that he is a man of good, sound sense, a sincere statesman and a thorough Republican in all his opinions except those of tariff. He said just the right thing at the right time, and if anything could save the party, his mainly statement would. Democracy is lost to the silver cause, however; so irredeemably lost that no man of the East nor no combination of men can save it. The Chicago Convention is as sure to adopt a silver platform as anything can be certain in politics, notwithstanding Cleveland's sensible ideas.

I take his reference to waiting to be a

private in the ranks as a sincere utterance of a sincere man. He has achieved all the honor he can, so why should he want to be President again? He knows, too, that there would be no possibility of his election to serve a third term. I think that all he wants now is a quiet life with his wife and family and the opportunity to look after the education of his children. It is unfair to assume that he is angling diplomatically for re-election, and it is a reflection, too, on his good judgment.

It is too bad that Mr. Cleveland entertains the ideas he does on tariff, for otherwise he would make a first-class Republican. His views on money are exactly the same as those of the party whose representatives are in convention in St. Louis, and his statement just issued will make a capital campaign document for McKinley. After the Democrats declare for silver, nothing more effective for the Republican cause can be used than the statement of Mr. Cleveland. It will serve a good purpose in this way, for it will bring the men of both parties closer together and will demonstrate to people of other nations that sound money has been made an established principle by our Government.

THOMAS L. JAMES,

President Lincoln National Bank.

### FREE SILVER WILL NOT WIN.

It is still my opinion that the Democratic National Convention will not declare in favor of the free coinage of silver. I have always thought that President Cleveland did not desire a third term, and his recent statement was certainly not a bid for it.

The President's statement will be beneficial to the party. I wish to add that if the party had lived up to the ideas of Grover Cleveland it would not be in the condition that it is to-day.

CLINTON B. DAVIS,

Chairman Democratic Committee of Connecticut.

### GOLD HOPES ARE IN VAIN.

Albany, June 17.—The Evening Journal (Republican State Committee's Barney's organ) says: "President Cleveland's faith in the honor of the Democracy is beautiful to witness. His trust in its intentions is inspiring. His belief in its patriotism and wisdom is exhilarating. But his faith is thrown away. His hopes are a rope of sand. The moral certainty that the Democratic National Convention at Chicago next month will declare in favor of free, unlimited and independent coinage on the part of the United States, at the ratio of 16 to 1, comes as a surprise, if not a positive shock, to Democrats in this section of the country, who, like Mr. Cleveland, are unable to comprehend the folly upon which the party is bent. Very

few of them realize the true condition of party sentiment on financial matters."

### NO THIRD TERM POSSIBLE.

Denver, Col., June 17.—The Evening Post (independent and strongly silver) says: While it may mean that Cleveland is taking for a third term, he surely knows that the sentiment of a large majority of the Democracy is so strongly against him and so much in favor of silver that there is absolutely no hope for his gaining a renomination.

### NOT A THIRD TERM BID.

I believe the President is thoroughly sincere. I do not believe he is making a bid for a third term. His letter distinctly shows that he appreciates the high honors which have been conferred upon him by the Democracy. He feels it is due to himself that he should lay down the cares, worries and heavy responsibilities of office and once more become a plain soldier in the army of the Democracy.

I believe his restatement of his views on the financial question will have great effect on the Democrats who will go to the National Convention to frame the declaration of the party on the question of finance.

S. S. WHITEHOUSE,

Ex-Chairman Democratic General Committee of Kings County.

### TWO TERMS ENOUGH.

Mr. Cleveland has always taken an advanced and emphatic position on questions of vital concern to his country and his fellow citizens. Knowing his record in this respect, I felt reasonably certain that he would sound a note of warning at the proper time. He has come up to public expectation. He has never lacked courage, nor the power of expressing himself in the plain language that goes to the heart and conscience of the people, and which influences public thought.

I have never regarded him as an aspirant for a third term, and I do not believe he ever harbored the idea.

A. T. SULLIVAN,

Postmaster of Brooklyn.

### PARADED FOR MCKINLEY.

St. Louis Enlivened by Marching Hosts, Red Fire and Music.

St. Louis, June 17.—The big McKinley parade to-night, though delayed by a thunder storm, came off eventually. There was a large number of clubs in line and the display was as effective as an abundance of red fire, good music, numerous banners and McKinley pictures and cheers and general enthusiasm could make it. A new march, composed for the occasion, was played with success.

### THIRD TERM IS LAID AWAY

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—The News (Republican) says: "The third term is laid away very tenderly by President Cleveland in his reply when asked for a statement concerning the Democratic situation. After defining the situation and the duty of the hour the President disposes of the third term idea, which a few months ago was so prominently before the people. There is a mournful cadence about the farewell, but it is neatly and effectively done."

### SILVER CAN BE DEFEATED.

Cincinnati, June 17.—The Times-Star (Republican and Congressman Tatt's paper) says: "It is more or less evident that Mr. Cleveland and the other leaders of the honest money contingent have resolved to infuse vim and vigor into the struggle for control of the Chicago convention. Up to date there have been elected 214 gold standard delegates and 330 free silver delegates. This gives the silvermen a lead of 116. The State conventions to be held in the near future are expected to add largely to these columns, building up a total of about 530 votes. This will not be an overwhelming majority. The convention will be composed

### OF 922 DELEGATES. But if the free silver men have a majority of 68, as now indicated, everything is likely to go their way, and all the forces of the Administration will probably fail to baffle the silver side."

### ISSUE ONE OF PATRIOTISM.

St. Louis, June 17.—The Globe-Democrat (Republican) says: "It is well known that Cleveland regards the money question as the most important one in our politics. He has done everything in his power to keep his party from taking the wrong course upon it, and his failure in that respect is the worst disappointment of his public life. A declaration for free silver by the Chicago Convention will make it impossible for him to vote the Democratic ticket. The issue is not one of expedience, but of honesty and patriotism. He believes that the free coinage of silver would be a national calamity, and hence he cannot by any ingenuity of special pleading make it seem right or consistent to give the least countenance to that kind of a proposition. To say the least, he will have to stay away from the polls on election day. But can he afford merely to sink in his tent and neglect the opportunity to cast his ballot in favor of sound money? In other words, will it not be necessary for him to vote the Republican ticket in order to vindicate the integrity of his convictions and the sincerity of his opposition to a great public fallacy and peril. It is reported that he has expressed such an inclination, and surely he cannot be blamed if he carries it out."

### ONLY HIMSELF TO BLAME.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—The Times (Democrat) says: "We do not believe that Mr. Cleveland had a third term in mind when he gave out this statement. It cannot be that he expects a renomination. It is to be regretted primarily that this declaration has been necessary, and it is to be regretted further that it only became necessary because of the lack of consideration which Mr. Cleveland has accorded the working Democrats heretofore. The lukewarmness of some of the leading Democrats of the country is unfortunate, but it is a state of affairs which has been brought about by Mr. Cleveland himself. The appeal in favor of sound money loses very much of its effectiveness because of the manner in which it has been made public. There have been timelier and better ways, and it would have been better if the conduct of the Administration had made the declaration unnecessary."

### CLEVELAND'S GOOD ADVICE.

Albany, June 17.—I consider the Republican currency plank a fairly strong declaration in favor of maintaining the existing gold standard. In my opinion no better advice could be given the Democracy than that contained in Mr. Cleveland's statement respecting his assertion of a desire not again to hold public office. I have no doubt his determination on that point is so fixed that I question the possibility of his being persuaded to alter that decision than by command of the party.

CHARLES TRACEY, ex-Congressman.

### WARNING NOTE OF PERIL.

Pittsburg, June 17.—The Post (Democratic) says: "There can be no question that the letter is unequivocal in its announcement of a declination by Mr. Cleveland of a renomination, but there can also be no doubt that his contemplation in writing it was less to make this fact apparent than it was to ask the people to remember there are perils confronting them. The letter is no more remarkable nor in any way more characteristic of the man who has twice been honored with the Chief Magistracy of the nation than have been other fearless utterances of his."

### DEMOCRACY'S WISE CHIEF.

Pittsburg, June 17.—The Dispatch (Republican) says: "Mr. Cleveland has not always been a safe or wise leader for the Democracy, but in this case he is. He is moved no less by patriotic regard for the country than by love of his party in his efforts to settle the financial question without the hazards of a hard-fought campaign. He can appreciate the danger in keeping the business world in suspense for the next four months as well as the strain that suspense will subject the Treasury to."

### VOICES PUBLIC FEELING.

President Cleveland voices the sentiments of the Democracy of the East and of the majority in the Western and Southern States. The platform of the Democracy will declare for a gold standard. Defeat will surely come to any party which pursues an opposite policy. The great mass of Democrats believe in a gold standard—in honest money. It is not certain, by any means, that the Republican party will ride into power. But if the Democracy commits the party to silver, success is out of the question. If the country is suffering now, it is because of a lack of faith in the stability of our currency and not because of tariff. Capital, as we all know, is most timid and sensitive; it avoids places of danger. When threatened it withdraws from fields of usefulness and activity. The results are these: Listless trade, idleness of wage-earners and suffering of the masses. This is not an opinion, but a statement of facts.

Punishment surely follows a party which is cowardly or evades an issue of great moment. If individuals and nations must be honest, parties must also be honest. The free coinage theory is idiotic and its adoption would mean national calamity, national dishonor and national bankruptcy.

I regard the President's utterance as sincere—it is not a bid for another term. He has certainly had his share of large honors, and, from what I know about him, I feel certain that he will be only too glad to give up the cares and responsibilities of his exalted office.

HORATIO C. KING.

CLEVELAND'S ONE CHANGE.

I cannot see that there is anything else for Mr. Cleveland to do but vote the Republican ticket. I think that he is patriotic enough to do that.

WASHINGTON B. CONNOR.

### "MANLY, TIMELY MESSAGE."

Albany, June 17.—The Argus (Democratic) says: When President Cleveland kept silence his traditional enemies said silence gave consent to the third term idea. Now that he has spoken in a very manly, timely message to Democrats they "read between the lines" a willingness to accept another term. President Cleveland must take care how he asserts that the moon is not green cheese, since some of his newspaper critics would certainly detect in his declaration a suspicious leaning toward the green cheese theory.

### ONLY A THIRD TERM BID.

Philadelphia, June 17.—The Press (Republican), edited by Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia, and a strong candidate for the succession to Senator Cameron, says: "It is a third term bid. The least Cleveland could do under the circumstances, if he spoke at all, was to declare against a third term, an utterance for which the present President has many precedents in his predecessors, beginning with the first and most illustrious. President Cleveland does nothing of the sort. All the talk about his desire to be a 'private in the ranks,' leaves the acceptance of another nomination open. Lots of great statesmen talk about private life and take all that is offered in public life. This is Mr. Cleveland's position, and his utterance, instead of aiding the cause of sound money in his party, injures it."

### NO LONGER A CANDIDATE.

Philadelphia, June 17.—The Record (owned and edited by Colonel William M. Singler, formerly Democratic candidate for Governor, and personal friend of Cleveland) says: Mr. Cleveland could not, of course, decline that which had not been tendered him, but as far as the proprieties would permit, he has taken himself out of the Presidential canvass in a thoroughly stirring interview. In comparison with his ringing words the perfunctory and carefully trimmed utterances from the St. Louis Convention hall must seem tame and insignificant.

### STRADDLING IS AT AN END.

St. Paul, Minn., June 17.—The Dispatch (Republican) says: Mr. Cleveland is too frank and candid a man to place himself upon a free silver platform. There was no deception on his part in regard to the money question of 1892, because letter after letter of his up to the date of the convention reiterated his unchangeable opposition to the free coinage of silver. By placing himself upon what was